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Arizona Labor Market NEWSLETTER
Arizona Department of Economic Security

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October 1984

Unemployment Rate

Seasonally Adjusted
August*

ARIZONA	4.3%
Maricopa Co.	3.2%
Pima Co.	3.8%
UNITED STATES	7.5%

Consumer Price Index

National-July
1967 - Base Year

Wage Earner/Clerical Worker -	307.5
% Chg. Yr. Ago	3.1
All Urban -	311.7
% Chg. Yr. Ago	4.1

Phoenix-2nd Qtr.
1977 - Base Year

All Urban -	180.1
% Chg. Yr. Ago	5.6

Producer Price Index

National-August*
1967 - Base Year

All Commodities-	310.9
% Chg. Yr. Ago	2.0
Finished Goods -	291.8
% Chg. Yr. Ago	2.0

* Preliminary

EMPLOYMENT IN ARIZONA: FORECAST UPDATE

It was no surprise to see Arizona's economy bounce back from the 1981-1982 recession. The return of rapid economic expansion in 1983 could be considered a return to the normal growth pattern observed in Arizona from the end of World War II through the 1970s. However, the continued strength and diversity of the economic recovery has been remarkable. The August 1984 unemployment rate of 4.3 percent was Arizona's lowest since February 1970. Over 84,000 jobs will be created in Arizona during 1984, and while the pace of expansion is expected to slow, the state still will grow strongly through 1986. Unemployment may creep upward as job seekers from other states look for work in Arizona, but the rate should remain well below the 10 percent-plus levels seen in 1982 and 1983.

An analysis of the gains in employment reveals some impressive facts. When explosive growth occurred in the past, the mining industry usually was a contributing factor. The last eighteen months have been hard times for copper miners, yet the Arizona economy has added over 1,200 jobs a week. The ability of the economy to prosper despite the depressed copper market reflects an increasing diversity which will

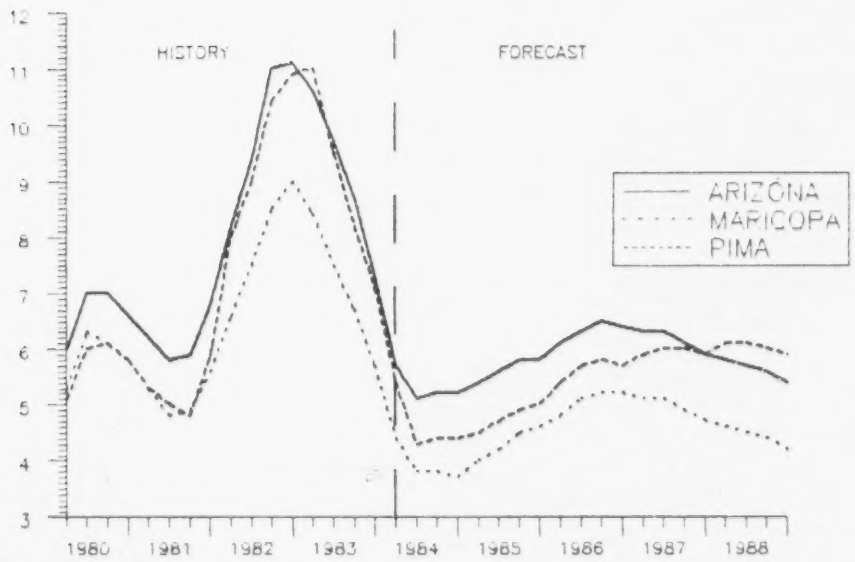
help the state to expand its economic base in the future.

The outlook for Arizona is much brighter for the urban areas than it is for the nonmetropolitan counties. The fastest growing area in the state will continue to be Maricopa County. The Phoenix area features a complex economic base consisting of electronics and aerospace manufacturing, tourism, government, agriculture and a growing business and financial services sector. Pima County will grow almost as rapidly as Maricopa County, but the depressed market for copper, combined with a slower recovery in retail trade, will result in a slightly higher unemployment rate. Arizona's nonmetropolitan counties will continue to emerge from a severe recession, but will grow by an average of two to three percent per year, much slower than what the urban areas will experience during the next two years.

ARIZONA

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

QUARTERLY AVERAGES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



MARICOPA COUNTY

Maricopa County is the fastest growing region in Arizona and ranks among the fastest growing areas in the nation. There is no single reason for the explosive growth observed in the Phoenix -- area-manufacturing, tourism, commercial expansion and housing construction all have played major roles, but hefty increases in employment have been registered in a wide range of industries.

The economic recovery of 1983 was led by a tidal wave of residential construction activity. Stable interest rates and rapid increases in the local population have ensured a robust housing market through 1984. As the product mix shifts away from single family units toward apartments and condominiums, vacancy rates in the county may climb enough to discourage new projects. However, there are enough commercial and industrial projects under way to prevent construction employment from

falling very much during the next two years.

Manufacturing employment in Maricopa County has increased steadily during the year, growing at an eight percent-plus annual rate. Durable goods producers, especially the electronics, aerospace and defense-related industries, will continue to add workers at a brisk pace as they expand their operations in the area. Most of the increases in manufacturing employment in the future will be in the county's high technology firms.

The service and trade sectors will provide the largest numbers of job openings during the next two years. Several new resorts and commercial hotels will be opened, bringing even more tourist and convention dollars into the Phoenix area economy. Population and employment gains, combined with higher levels of tourism, will generate more demand in population-serving industries such as retail trade and financial services. Business services have boomed in response to the higher volume of commerce in the area and will be a major source of growth. Employment in banking, public utilities, communications and wholesale trade also is expected to rise as the Phoenix area continues to gain prominence as a regional center providing a wide range of amenities to the economy of the Southwest.

The effects of the recent surge in the Phoenix metropolitan population on the public sector have been substantial. Despite limited budget resources, local governments and school districts are expanding their staffs in response to increasing demand for basic public services. Employment in the county's schools and colleges will rise by nearly eight percent this year, a huge increase in comparison to many regions where school enrollments are falling. State government will grow as well, although less rapidly, while federal hiring will continue to be very slow.

All in all, the recent record and future prospects of the Maricopa County economy are excellent. Unemployment will rise somewhat from its current low levels, but joblessness will be much less severe than it will be in other parts of Arizona. The Phoenix metropolitan area has created tens of thousands of new jobs in the last 18 months; the next 18 months will bring more, but the rate of growth should slow down in response to more moderate expansion at the national level.

PIMA COUNTY

While much of southeastern Arizona struggled through difficult times, Pima County entered a period of rapid recovery and expansion in 1983. The county's increasingly diverse economy has managed to withstand the problems created by dismal conditions in the copper industry and the Mexican economy. We expect unemployment to remain relatively low and economic growth to proceed in Pima County at a healthy pace through the next two years.

Tucson's retail trade sector does not depend on purchases by Mexican citizens as much as it did in the past, but the impact of a strong dollar and the relative weakness of the peso has been felt. This factor, combined with a somewhat overbuilt market for retail space, held growth in retail trade employment below the rate of growth observed in the Phoenix area. Layoffs in the copper industry also reduced incomes in many households and contributed to the sluggishness in trade activity. It is apparent in 1984 that the Pima County economy has adjusted to these conditions and employment in retail establishments will rise by nearly seven percent in 1985.

The market forces behind the expansion of employment in service industries in Maricopa County are also present in Pima County, but to a lesser degree. Resort and hotel construction continues to boom. Tourist and convention activity is expected to increase accordingly, creating more jobs in trade, business and personal services. Construction employment by home builders will fall off if interest levels go up next year, but high levels of multi-family and commercial building should prevent massive layoffs from taking place.

The county's manufacturing sector will grow by more than five percent in 1985. The

Tucson metropolitan area shares many of the characteristics that make Maricopa County an attractive location for high technology production facilities: relatively low labor costs, available land, a warm, dry climate, and good opportunities for education and recreation. These advantages should guarantee a prominent role for high technology in the area economy for years to come.

The outlook for Pima County is generally sanguine, with dim prospects for the copper companies and their suppliers. Unemployment will rise in the area as the Tucson labor market absorbs dislocated workers from the border counties and the copper mines. Nevertheless, the local economy is on a roll, and the solid performance of 1984 will continue, at a more moderate rate, through 1985 and into 1986.

NONMETROPOLITAN ARIZONA

The nonmetropolitan counties continue to experience higher unemployment and slower job growth than Arizona's urban counties, but the situation is much improved over last year. As expected, copper mining communities around the state are struggling; every announcement of hiring activity seems to be offset by cutbacks at other locations. Despite the strength of the national economy, few gains are expected in the number of workers employed at the mines and smelters during the next couple of years. As a result, unemployment will remain high in copper mining regions.

Job creation in retail trade establishments has been disappointing this year. In southern Arizona, the weakness of the Mexican economy and the strength of the dollar against the peso have made American goods too expensive for Mexican customers. Employment in border communities will not rise substantially until Mexico's economic problems have diminished. In northern Arizona, the summer tourism season was a disappointment. The summer Olympics in California appear to have cut into Arizona's tourist business instead of producing the additional traffic everyone hoped for. Visits to national parks and monuments fell below expected levels. The strong position of the dollar in international currency markets was a factor in preventing large numbers of foreign visitors from visiting the state.

Manufacturing activity has been mixed. Increases have been recorded in the Flagstaff, Prescott, Casa Grande and Lake Havasu areas, but lumber and wood products have not performed as well. Much of the growth in the near future will be in food processing and apparel manufacturing, with additional gains to be made in the production of machinery and fabricated metals.

The service industries in the nonmetropolitan areas are heavily influenced by tourist activity. Employment in hotels and motels, recreational services, medical services and retail stores should rise along with expected levels of tourism next year. The winter season should be at least as strong as last year or stronger; brisk construction activity in the Colorado River communities is an encouraging sign. The national economy will be vigorous enough to stimulate a stronger summer season next year.

While job prospects for Arizona's nonmetropolitan residents will not be as plentiful as they are in the Phoenix and Tucson areas, there will be moderate growth in most areas of the state. Growth will occur in trade and services, with small increases likely in manufacturing and construction. Unemployment may rise next year but should remain well below the very high levels observed in 1982 and 1983.

Brian Cary

ARIZONA
(annual averages, in thousands)

	1983	1984	PERCENT CHANGE	1985	PERCENT CHANGE	1986	PERCENT CHANGE
LABOR FORCE	1,376.0	1,409.7	2.5	1,473.8	4.6	1,533.2	4.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	125.0	74.0	-40.8	82.4	11.4	97.6	18.5
EMPLOYMENT	1,251.0	1,335.7	6.8	1,391.4	4.2	1,435.6	3.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.1%	5.2%		5.6%		6.4%	
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	1,064.5	1,140.2	7.1	1,184.2	3.9	1,222.1	3.2
MANUFACTURING	155.7	168.2	8.0	176.0	4.6	180.9	2.8
MINING	14.2	14.4	1.4	14.2	-1.4	14.7	3.2
CONSTRUCTION	76.4	88.4	15.7	85.7	-3.1	85.3	-0.5
TCPU	56.0	59.0	4.3	61.4	4.0	63.4	3.2
TRADE	257.3	273.9	6.5	289.5	5.7	300.7	3.9
FIRE	65.4	69.2	5.8	71.8	3.8	73.8	2.7
SERVICES	237.4	258.1	8.7	272.1	5.4	284.6	4.6
GOVERNMENT	202.1	208.8	3.3	213.4	2.2	218.7	2.5

MARICOPA COUNTY
(annual averages, in thousands)

	1983	1984	PERCENT CHANGE	1985	PERCENT CHANGE	1986	PERCENT CHANGE
LABOR FORCE	851.4	890.3	4.6	937.5	5.3	976.4	4.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	60.1	35.0	-41.8	40.2	15.0	49.9	23.9
EMPLOYMENT	791.3	855.3	8.1	897.3	4.9	926.5	3.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1%	3.9%		4.3%		5.1%	
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	686.7	744.2	8.4	776.5	4.3	802.3	3.3
MANUFACTURING	112.1	121.5	8.4	127.6	4.9	131.0	2.7
MINING	0.6	0.7	10.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	-1.0
CONSTRUCTION	53.2	61.3	15.2	58.9	-3.9	58.4	-0.9
TCPU	35.8	38.2	6.7	39.8	4.1	41.1	3.3
TRADE	173.9	186.6	7.3	197.2	5.7	204.5	3.7
FIRE	51.1	54.2	6.1	56.5	4.1	58.2	3.1
SERVICES	159.1	175.6	10.4	186.0	5.9	194.4	4.5
GOVERNMENT	101.0	106.1	5.0	109.9	3.7	114.0	3.7

PIMA COUNTY
(annual averages, in thousands)

	1983	1984	PERCENT CHANGE	1985	PERCENT CHANGE	1986	PERCENT CHANGE
LABOR FORCE	255.6	259.1	1.4	269.2	3.9	281.6	4.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	22.8	11.1	-51.3	12.1	8.5	15.6	29.2
EMPLOYMENT	232.8	248.0	6.5	257.1	3.7	266.0	3.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.9%	4.3%		4.9%		5.5%	
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	196.7	210.0	6.8	218.0	3.8	225.1	3.2
MANUFACTURING	26.6	28.6	7.5	30.1	5.3	31.2	3.6
MINING	3.6	3.9	8.3	3.7	-4.7	3.9	3.9
CONSTRUCTION	14.8	18.2	23.0	18.0	-1.2	18.1	1.0
TCPU	8.5	9.0	5.9	9.3	2.9	9.5	1.9
TRADE	42.9	44.8	4.4	47.8	6.7	49.8	4.1
FIRE	9.2	9.7	5.4	9.9	2.4	10.0	0.9
SERVICES	45.8	49.0	7.0	51.7	5.6	54.5	5.4
GOVERNMENT	45.4	46.9	3.3	47.5	1.4	48.1	1.3

NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES
(annual averages, in thousands)

	1983	1984	PERCENT CHANGE	1985	PERCENT CHANGE	1986	PERCENT CHANGE
LABOR FORCE	269.0	260.2	-3.3	267.0	2.6	275.3	3.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	42.1	27.8	-33.9	30.0	8.0	32.1	6.8
EMPLOYMENT	226.9	232.4	2.4	237.0	2.0	243.2	2.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	15.7%	10.7%		11.2%		11.7%	
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	181.1	185.9	2.7	189.7	2.0	194.8	2.7
MANUFACTURING	17.0	18.1	6.5	18.3	1.5	18.7	2.2
MINING	10.0	9.8	-2.0	9.8	-0.3	10.1	3.3
CONSTRUCTION	8.4	8.9	6.0	8.8	-0.9	8.8	-0.6
TCPU	11.7	11.8	0.9	12.4	4.4	12.8	3.9
TRADE	40.5	42.5	4.9	44.5	4.6	46.4	4.2
FIRE	5.1	5.3	3.9	5.4	2.6	5.6	2.3
SERVICES	32.5	33.5	3.1	34.5	2.8	35.7	3.6
GOVERNMENT	55.7	55.9	0.4	55.9	0.0	56.7	1.3

THE ARIZONA LABOR FORCE IN AUGUST 1984

Arizona's unemployment rate continued its downward trend in August, dipping to 4.3 percent, the lowest since the 4.3 percent rate recorded in January and February 1970. With the national unemployment rate remaining steady at 7.5 percent, the Arizona economy is showing exceptional strength. Unemployment in Maricopa and Pima counties, the major metropolitan areas in the state is less than half of what it was only one year ago.

Employment in manufacturing rose by more than 600 in August, making 12 consecutive months of increases. Most of the gains were observed in durable goods manufacturing, but seasonal food processing was responsible for creating some jobs in the southern part of the state. Manufacturing, especially in the high technology industries, should continue to be an important source of new jobs in the months to come. Although most of the increases in manufacturing have been registered in the metropolitan areas, producers of machinery and other durable goods throughout the state have added to their workforces.

Employment in construction has leveled off for the last two months, probably reflecting the rise in interest rates and reduced housing starts observed earlier this year. The gradual decline in interest rates we have seen recently may prevent a sharp decline in employment from occurring. However, if long term interest rates resume an upward trend, reduced demand for new housing may result in some layoffs by home builders and a corresponding increase in unemployment. The only other industry that is likely to lay off many workers in the near future is mining, which lost over 400 jobs in August.

With the summer tourist season nearing an end, the service and trade industries were relatively static last month. As a whole, employment in the services industries was off by 500 in August, somewhat less than the expected seasonal decline. Much of the strength was in the form of 1,200 new jobs in business services. The increased demand for temporary help, building security and maintenance, legal services and financial services is most evident in the Phoenix and Tucson areas and should continue to rise along with the volume of business activity in the state. Much of last month's decline in services-related employment was due to staff reductions by summer resort and hotel operators and by non-profit organizations winding down their summer youth programs.

With employment rising in the schools and colleges, the fall retail season coming up, and the winter tourism season around the corner, the next few months should bring many more job opportunities, mostly in Maricopa and Pima counties. While the unemployment rate may rise a little, Arizona's economy should continue to expand through the end of the year.

ARIZONA UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES - MAY 1984

	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	% Change From One Year Ago
Arizona Claimants Served*	28,160	30,652	47,054	-40.2%
Arizona Average Weeks Unemployed**	8.8	8.7	9.7	- 9.3%
Arizona Benefits Paid*	$ 8,659,073	$ 9,449,184	$ 15,004,263	-42.3%
Arizona Trust Fund Balance	$222,160,497	$206,595,202	$171,508,504	+29.5%

*All Programs **UI Only

August 1984 (in thousands)

	ARIZONA				
				-- Amt Change --	
	Aug.* 1984	Jul. 1984	Aug. 1983	Jul. to Aug.	1983 to 1984
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1377.5	1378.1	1354.0	-0.6	+23.5
Total Unemployment	61.8	68.5	122.3	-6.7	-60.5
Rate	4.5	5.0	9.0	---	---
Rate (Sea. Adj.)**	4.3	4.7	8.8	---	---
Total Employment	1315.7	1309.6	1231.7	+6.1	+84.0

THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT B

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	1114.8	1111.9	1037.7	+2.9	+77.1
Manufacturing	170.9	170.2	157.1	+0.7	+13.8
Durable Goods	135.1	134.4	122.1	+0.7	+13.0
Stone, Clay and Glass	6.9	6.9	6.5	+0.0	+0.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	16.0	15.8	13.4	+0.2	+2.6
Primary Metals	6.7	6.6	5.4	+0.1	+1.3
Fabricated Metals	9.3	9.2	8.0	+0.1	+1.3
Machinery	67.4	67.2	62.0	+0.2	+5.4
Other Durable Goods	44.8	44.5	40.2	+0.3	+4.6
Aircraft and Missiles	20.3	20.0	17.9	+0.3	+2.4
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	6.8	6.9	7.1	-0.1	-0.3
All Other Durable Goods	17.7	17.6	15.2	+0.1	+2.5
Nondurable Goods	35.8	35.8	35.0	+0.0	+0.8
Food and Kindred Products	7.8	7.7	8.1	+0.1	-0.3
Apparel	5.0	5.0	5.2	+0.0	-0.2
Printing and Publishing	12.9	12.9	12.2	+0.0	+0.7
All Other Nondurable Goods	10.1	10.2	9.5	-0.1	+0.6
Mining and Quarrying	13.4	13.8	13.3	-0.4	+0.1
Copper Mining	10.4	10.8	10.4	-0.4	+0.0
Other Mining and Quarrying	3.0	3.0	2.9	+0.0	+0.1
Construction	91.1	91.1	80.9	+0.0	+10.2
Trans., Communications, and Public Utilities	59.4	59.5	48.4	-0.1	+11.0
Transportation	25.3	25.4	23.7	-0.1	+1.6
Communications and Public Utilities	34.1	34.1	24.7	+0.0	+9.4
Trade	268.9	268.9	253.9	+0.0	+15.0
Wholesale Trade	54.5	54.3	51.0	+0.2	+3.5
Retail Trade	214.4	214.6	202.9	-0.2	+11.5
General Merchandise and Apparel	36.9	37.0	34.9	-0.1	+2.0
Food Stores	34.1	34.4	32.6	-0.3	+1.5
Automotive and Service Stations	26.0	25.8	24.7	+0.2	+1.3
Eating and Drinking Places	74.4	74.6	70.0	-0.2	+4.4
Other Retail Trade	43.0	42.8	40.7	+0.2	+2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	69.5	69.5	66.2	+0.0	+3.3
Services and Miscellaneous	256.9	257.4	237.4	-0.5	+19.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	25.6	26.2	22.9	-0.6	+2.7
Business Services	55.4	54.2	47.4	+1.2	+8.0
Health Services	67.1	67.2	64.3	-0.1	+2.8
Other Services	108.8	109.8	102.8	-1.0	+6.0
Government	184.7	181.5	180.5	+3.2	+4.2
Federal	40.6	39.7	38.6	+0.9	+2.0
State and Local	144.1	141.8	141.9	+2.3	+2.2
School	73.4	70.1	73.1	+3.3	+0.3

* Preliminary
** Normal seasonal variations have been eliminated to reflect underlying economic trends.
NOTE--Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

August 1984 (in thousands)

MARICOPA COUNTY					PIMA COUNTY				
			-- Amt Change --					-- Amt Change --	
Aug.* 1984	Jul. 1984	Aug. 1983	Jul. to Aug.	1983 to 1984	Aug.* 1984	Jul. 1984	Aug. 1983	Jul. to Aug.	1983 to 1984
872.2	873.1	839.5	-0.9	+32.7	255.0	251.5	248.5	+3.5	+6.5
29.1	31.2	56.9	-2.1	-27.8	10.0	10.0	20.6	+0.0	-10.6
3.3	3.6	6.8	---	---	3.9	4.0	8.3	---	---
3.2	3.4	6.6	---	---	3.8	3.8	8.1	---	---
843.1	841.9	782.6	+1.2	+60.5	245.0	241.5	227.9	+3.5	+17.1

USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

727.2	728.5	672.2	-1.3	+55.0	205.0	202.4	189.8	+2.6	+15.2
123.2	123.2	113.0	+0.0	+10.2	29.3	29.1	26.9	+0.2	+2.4
98.5	98.1	88.8	+0.4	+9.7	24.5	24.3	22.1	+0.2	+2.4
4.2	4.2	4.0	+0.0	+0.2					
10.1	10.0	8.3	+0.1	+1.8					
54.0	53.9	49.3	+0.1	+4.7					
30.2	30.0	27.2	+0.2	+3.0					
24.7	25.1	24.2	-0.4	+0.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	+0.0	+0.0
5.0	5.2	5.4	-0.2	-0.4					
2.9	2.9	3.0	+0.0	-0.1					
9.5	9.5	9.0	+0.0	+0.5					
7.3	7.5	6.8	-0.2	+0.5					
0.7	0.7	0.6	+0.0	+0.1	3.3	3.8	3.2	-0.5	+0.1
62.9	63.1	56.0	-0.2	+6.9	18.9	18.9	16.1	+0.0	+2.8
38.6	38.6	30.7	+0.0	+7.9	9.1	9.1	6.9	+0.0	+2.2
16.9	16.9	15.8	+0.0	+1.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	+0.0	+0.4
21.7	21.7	14.9	+0.0	+6.8	5.0	5.0	3.2	+0.0	+1.8
183.2	183.4	171.2	-0.2	+12.0	43.6	43.5	42.6	+0.1	+1.0
43.9	43.7	40.9	+0.2	+3.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	+0.0	+0.1
139.3	139.7	130.3	-0.4	+9.0	37.2	37.1	36.3	+0.1	+0.9
23.7	23.9	22.0	-0.2	+1.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	+0.0	+0.0
21.9	22.1	20.7	-0.2	+1.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	+0.1	+0.1
16.9	16.8	15.8	+0.1	+1.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	+0.0	+0.1
46.8	47.2	43.9	-0.4	+2.9	13.7	13.6	13.1	+0.1	+0.6
30.0	29.7	27.9	+0.3	+2.1	7.4	7.5	7.3	-0.1	+0.1
54.4	54.5	51.7	-0.1	+2.7	9.8	9.7	9.4	+0.1	+0.4
173.3	173.3	157.9	+0.0	+15.4	48.6	48.9	45.5	-0.3	+3.1
13.7	14.1	12.0	-0.4	+1.7	4.1	4.2	3.6	-0.1	+0.5
46.1	45.0	39.1	+1.1	+7.0	7.7	7.6	6.7	+0.1	+1.0
45.5	45.5	43.1	+0.0	+2.4	13.8	13.8	13.7	+0.0	+0.1
68.0	68.7	63.7	-0.7	+4.3	23.0	23.3	21.5	-0.3	+1.5
90.9	91.7	91.1	-0.8	-0.2	42.4	39.4	39.2	+3.0	+3.2

-- Prepared by Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis (CPS-MOD, 1/84)

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
August 1984 (Preliminary)

	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Green-lee	La Paz
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*.	13,400	27,675	34,825	13,600	6,975	3,800	4,550
Total Unemployment	1,400	1,675	2,125	1,225	550	225	550
Rate	10.4%	6.1%	6.1%	9.0%	7.9%	5.9%	12.1%
Rate (Seas. Adj.)**. . . .	10.3%	6.1%	6.1%	9.2%	7.4%	5.7%	-INA-
Total Employment	12,000	26,000	32,700	12,375	6,425	3,575	4,000
THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS							
TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY. . . .	12,625	21,100	30,725	9,975	4,025	3,075	2,400
Manufacturing.	700	1,700	2,625	1,350	125	325	100
Mining and Quarrying	50	350	50	1,650	100	1,650	0
Construction	1,550	900	1,150	500	125	50	75
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util..	1,650	1,350	2,250	275	150	50	50
Trade.	1,075	4,375	7,200	1,750	1,150	350	800
Fin., Insur., & Real Estate.	175	625	600	225	125	25	100
Services and Miscellaneous .	3,200	2,600	7,975	1,725	700	100	725
Government	4,225	9,200	8,875	2,500	1,550	525	550

	Mohave	Navajo	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*.	21,475	23,100	28,375	8,400	29,525	34,575
Total Unemployment	1,500	2,050	2,675	1,425	1,775	5,475
Rate	7.0%	8.9%	9.4%	17.0%	6.0%	15.8%
Rate (Seas. Adj.)**. . . .	7.0%	9.1%	9.0%	14.0%	6.4%	-INA-
Total Employment	19,975	21,050	25,700	6,975	27,750	29,100
THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS						
TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY. . . .	15,150	16,450	21,825	7,000	16,575	21,325
Manufacturing.	2,275	1,775	2,700	875	2,075	1,625
Mining and Quarrying	250	1,100	3,875	25	300	50
Construction	950	625	625	225	950	1,550
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util..	950	1,625	975	550	875	1,000
Trade.	4,500	3,125	3,725	2,775	4,575	6,625
Fin., Insur., & Real Estate.	725	275	725	225	725	750
Services and Miscellaneous .	3,025	4,300	2,350	1,050	3,225	3,900
Government	2,475	3,625	6,850	1,275	3,850	5,825

*Adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to reflect place of residence.
**Seasonal adjustment not applicable for economic assistance programs.

NOTE--Series for Yuma and La Paz counties start January 1983. Data are not comparable to any past series.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ARIZONA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

June 1984 (Final)

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Statewide	1,393,110	1,320,082	73,028	5.2%
Apache	13,961	11,847	2,114	15.1
Cochise	28,105	26,026	2,079	7.4
Coconino	35,543	32,441	3,102	8.7
Gila	13,682	12,147	1,535	11.2
Graham	7,083	6,468	615	8.7
Greenlee	3,861	3,577	284	7.4
La Paz	4,718	4,224	494	10.5
Maricopa	880,177	845,835	34,342	3.9
Mohave	21,205	19,459	1,746	8.2
Navajo	24,067	21,221	2,846	11.8
Pima	257,301	246,280	11,021	4.3
Pinal	28,719	25,576	3,143	10.9
Santa Cruz	8,386	7,071	1,315	15.7
Yavapai	30,024	27,899	2,125	7.1
Yuma	36,278	30,011	6,267	17.3

These figures are the only official BLS labor statistics to be used for revenue sharing purposes. They are not designed to be used as economic indicators. Note: Series for Yuma and La Paz counties start January 1983. Data are not comparable to any past series.

ESTIMATED HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN ARIZONA

August 1984

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVG. HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG.* 1984	JULY 1984	AUG. 1983	AUG.* 1984	JULY 1984	AUG. 1983	AUG.* 1984	JULY 1984	AUG. 1983
FOR THE STATE OF ARIZONA*									
Manufacturing	367.34	384.70	361.89	40.5	41.5	40.3	9.07	9.27	8.98
Aircraft & Missiles	INA	INA	471.50	INA	INA	41.8	INA	INA	11.28
Food & Kindred Products	290.47	299.20	347.51	39.2	40.0	39.4	7.41	7.48	8.82
Primary Metals	483.60	493.28	331.10	40.3	40.4	27.5	12.00	12.21	12.04
Machinery	332.45	354.89	357.62	40.2	42.4	41.2	8.27	8.37	8.68
Copper Mining	562.52	548.84	533.57	41.0	40.4	39.7	13.72	13.61	13.44
Construction	435.34	432.03	439.11	37.4	36.8	36.2	11.64	11.74	12.13
Utilities	535.67	535.67	469.98	43.8	43.8	39.1	12.23	12.23	12.02
Retail Trade**	237.65	236.27	217.94	35.0	34.9	34.0	6.79	6.77	6.41
Wholesale Trade	350.21	359.33	351.16	38.4	39.4	39.5	9.12	9.12	8.89

* Preliminary

** Excludes eating and drinking places.

NOTE--These estimates are based on a sample of full and part-time production and related employees whose payroll and hours are reported for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

--Prepared by Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis (1972 SIC, 1/84)

CHANGES IN THE MARICOPA COUNTY LABOR FORCE 1970-1980

The 1980 Census revealed some interesting changes in the labor force of Maricopa County since 1970: increases in the proportion of women in the labor force, shifts in the civilian labor force participation rates, and significant movements in the sexual composition of workers in selected occupations.

During the 10-year period 1970-1980, the proportion of women in the Maricopa County labor force increased from less than 39 percent to 42.2 percent. This increasing participation of women in the labor force was not limited, of course, to Maricopa County. In the U.S. as a whole, women have

been entering the work force in steady numbers since World War II, a trend that has been reinforced by the increasing importance of the services and retail trade sectors in which females are so heavily represented.

The 1980 Census also showed a small decline since 1970 in the percentage of workers of Spanish heritage in Maricopa County's civilian labor force. While the racial proportions for the work force remained at about 83.5 percent white and 16.5 minorities for both censuses, workers of Spanish extraction declined from 12.1 to 11.4 percent. This decrease was chiefly attributable to males; white males also declined from 51.0 percent of the civilian labor force to 48.0 percent between 1970 and 1980.

The civilian labor force participation rates reveal similar shifts. Participation rates are calculated from Census data on individuals 16 years and over who are employed or unemployed (that is, working or seeking work) as a proportion of the total number of individuals 16 years and over. In the 1980 Census, over one-half (50.3 percent) of the women in Maricopa County, 16 years and over, had joined the labor force, up from 42.3 percent in the 1970 Census. The county's male civilian labor force participation rate was 73.5 percent, down from 76.3 percent in 1970.

The highest female participation rates in Maricopa County are among minorities. In 1980, 57.6 percent of Native American women and 55.9 percent of Black women were in the labor force. The largest increase between 1970 and 1980 was for women of Spanish heritage, up 14.7 percent to 49.5 percent.

Despite this large increase in participation rates of Spanish heritage women, there was a large drop in the participation rate for all persons of Spanish heritage in Maricopa County from 78.0 percent in 1970 to 64.7 percent in 1980. Total white participation in the labor force increased during the period 1970-1980 from 55.8 percent to 56.5 percent; for all minorities, participation rose from 61.3 percent to 63.2 percent.

Wage and salary employment for Maricopa County also changed markedly between 1970

and 1980. The county's total nonagricultural wage and salary employment nearly doubled, up 94.4 percent. Manufacturing employment showed the lowest gain at 60.6 percent and construction the highest, 141.5 percent. Employment in services and trade rose 100.0 percent and government employment rose 73.2 percent.

As a proportion of total wage and salary employment, decreases occurred between 1970 and 1980 in manufacturing (21.7 to 17.9) and government (17.8 to 15.8). Increases occurred in wholesale trade (6.0 to 6.2), retail trade (18.8 to 19.3), and services (16.8 to 20.9).

The sexual composition of Maricopa County workers changed for many occupations. Using a selected list (job categories between the 1970 and 1980 Censuses are not entirely comparable), some surprising changes may be noted. For example, among female-dominated occupations, male participation rates increased in such occupations as assembler (20.3 to 33.9); elementary and pre-kindergarten teachers (19.7 to 24.6) and private household workers (4.0 to 7.3). Male participation rates in 1980 for other selected occupations dominated by females are as follows:

	MALE (1980)
File Clerks	19.0%
Librarians	15.2
Office Machine Operators	33.9
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	17.3
Receptionists	1.9
Restaurant, Cafe Managers	41.6
RNs, Dieticians & Therapists	5.7
Secretaries	1.1
Stenographers	20.8
Telephone Operators	8.7
Typists	3.0
AVERAGE	15.3

Among male-dominated occupations, female participation rates increased between 1970 and 1980 in Maricopa County in such occupations as accountant (32.2 to 45.3); secondary teachers(47.5 to 54.3); and writers, artists and entertainers (27.3 to 41.3). Female participation rates in 1980 for other selected occupations dominated by males are as follows:

	FEMALE (1980)
Bakers	46.8%
Bus Drivers	38.2
Construction Laborers	3.7
Construction Trades	2.2
Engineers	6.2
Freight, Stock, & Material Handlers	18.7
Health Diagnosing, Physicians, Dentists, Etc.	8.1
Lawyers & Judges	14.1
Meat Cutters & Butchers	5.2
Mechanics & Repairmen	4.5
Protective Service Workers	11.5
Sales Representatives	15.6
Specified Managers & Administrators, Public Administration	31.6
Taxicab Drivers & Chauffers	16.9
AVERAGE	16.0

It is obvious that Maricopa County has experienced many changes in its labor force and wage and salary employment between 1970 and 1980. For additional information about the civilian labor force and occupations by sex and minority status for Maricopa County (including Glendale, Mesa, Phoenix, Scottsdale and Tempe), write Labor Market Information Publications at Site Code 733A, P.O. Box 6123, Phoenix, Arizona 85005 and request the publication, Affirmative Action Planning Information. Separate reports are also available for Pima County and Tucson; Apache, Coconino, Navajo and Yavapai counties; Mohave and Yuma counties; Gila and Pinal counties; and Cochise, Graham, Greenlee and Santa Cruz counties.

Glede Kohler

Construction - Construction has begun on the $100 million Brookview Country Club, hotel and residential development at Bell Road and 115th Avenue in Surprise. The 370-acre development will produce about 150 permanent jobs, plus part-time employment, and will increase the town's tax base by 30 to 40 percent when it is completed in four years.

Construction has begun on the first phase of a $100 million multiuse building complex in Tempe. The Southwest Technology Center on the southwestern corner of Rural Road and Lakeshore Drive will feature three office towers, a hotel and commercial facilities when fully developed.

Manufacturing - The Phoenix manufacturing plant for American Telephone and Telegraph Technologies plans to add 1,000 employees by next summer as it moves toward making all of AT&T's telephone cords and most of its copper communications cables. About 150 people laid off at other AT&T divisions in Arizona already have been hired. Company spokesman has stated that the Phoenix plant already has 5,000 applications from which it will hire.

A subsidiary of a Racine, Wisconsin, company has announced plans to build a new plant at Rio Rico to make touch-key pads used in a wide range of electronic business and consumer equipment. Moxness Products, a subsidiary of Versa-Technologies, said it plans to employ 30 to 35 people when the plant is completed late this year.

Bayliner Marine Corp., an Arlington, Washington, firm with 10 manufacturing plants nationwide, hopes to be in production by January at a new plant at the Kingman Industrial Park. Bayliner plans to build a 30,000-to 40,000-square-foot facility that initially will employ 35 people in the manufacture of fiberglass recreational boats. The plant will eventually employ at least 100.

Employee turnover in Arizona's electronics and information technology companies dipped below the national average in 1983 according to a study by the American Electronics Association. AEA member companies have reported turnover data showing Arizona's rate at 19.3 percent, compared to the national average of 21.4 percent. The San Francisco Bay area, including the Silicon Valley, reported the highest turnover at 27.8 percent. Midwest companies reported the lowest rate at 10.4 percent.

Printing - Casa Grande and Yuma are being considered by the Meredith Corporation as possible locations for a multimillion-dollar commercial printing plant that would employ about 200 people. The company, which owns Phoenix television station KPHO, hopes to have the $47 million plant completed and in operation by mid- 1986.

Mining - Another 100 employees at Phelps Dodge Corporation's new Cornelia branch in Ajo have been laid off, raising to about 600 the number of workers furloughed there in less than three weeks. The latest layoffs included 80 salaried employees, many of them managers and supervisors. A company spokesman said the layoffs are temporary but for an indefinite period.

At the Phelps Dodge silica flux and silver mine between Safford and Duncan, the entire staff of 21 people has been laid off. Reopening the mine will depend on the price of silver, a company official said.

Anti-mine forces in Prescott have succeeded in getting the U.S. Forest Service to draw up a full environmental-impact statement on a land exchange that would provide the Phelps Dodge Corporation with a mill site southwest of town. The mine has been a focal point of controversy in Prescott since May, when the Forest Service said it was nearing agreement with Phelps Dodge on the land exchange.

The Regan administration has rejected a recommendation by the International Trade Commission that controls be imposed on imports of lower-priced foreign copper. In 1983, Arizona was the largest producer of

copper in the U.S., accounting for 67 percent of total output. Other large copper-producing states are Utah, with 14 percent of the nation's output, followed by New Mexico, with 10 percent.

Hotels - Best Western International, the world's largest lodging chain, has been named Employer of the Year by the Southwest Project with Industry, an Arizona-based job search training and placement assistance program for disabled persons.The award recognizes Best Western headquarters' continuing efforts to provide employment for the handicapped.

Bisbee's Industrial Development Authority has agreed to sell the historic Phelps Dodge Corporation mercantile building to the Collier-Craft Development Company for $750,000. Collier-Craft plans construction of a three-story, 60-room hotel on vacant land adjacent to the old Phelps Dodge building. The old mercantile building would become the lobby for the proposed hotel.

Retail - The Sears outlet in Douglas closed after 48 years in business. The store employs a dozen people, but they have been offered other jobs with the company.

Construction has begun on a $1.1 million Chevrolet automobile dealership in Show Low. Approximately 25-30 people will be employed initially.

Inmates Hired - American Rockwool's Casa Grande plant, in an effort to combat a 30 percent turnover rate, has contracted with the Department of Corrections to use 30 minimum security inmates. They will join 90 other employees at Rockwool's insulation manufacturing plant.

Layoffs - The Evergreen Lumber Company has closed operations in Snowflake, Heber and Williams. The closing, which affected 81 employees at Heber and Snowflake, is expected to be temporary.

Education - Employees of nine Valley companies are taking college courses through Arizona State University's Interactive Television Program this fall. Classes in business, engineering, physical education and physics are being offered for credit. They are broadcast from ASU classrooms to television monitors at off-campus sites. Participating this fall in the program, which began in spring 1982, are GenRad, Goodyear Aerospace, GTE, Honeywell, Intel, Motorola, Rogers Corporation, Sperry Flight Systems and Unidynamics. For more information about the program, call (602)965-6738.

The University of Arizona ranked third in the nation in research money received from industry in 1981-82. Georgia Institute of Technology received $11.4 million, Penn State collected $10.5 million and the UofA received $8.6 million. Arizona State University, while not ranked in the report prepared by the UofA's division of institutional research, received $750,000 in donations from industry in 1981-82.

The Lake Havasu Community College Campus Foundation has begun raising money to construct a permanent campus in Lake Havasu City. A 238-acre site has already been acquired.

Newsletter Started - The Arizona Film, Theatre and Television Newsletter began publication in September. Aimed at Arizona performing artists, producers,scriptwriters directors, stage managers and technicians, the monthly newsletter contains such information as job openings, audition and casting dates, classes and seminars, performance dates and contest and grant details. The publishers hope the newsletter will improve employment conditions for people in in visual communications.

Federal Legislation on Child Support Affects Employers - Under newly passed legislation, employers would in many cases have to withhold child support from wages when a parent fell one month behind in making court-ordered payments. The law requires child-support orders issued or modified after October 1, 1985, to permit withholding of wages if a parent becomes delinquent in his or her obligations. Employers could be "held liable to the state for any amount" that they failed to withhold from an employee's paycheck after receiving proper notice from the state.

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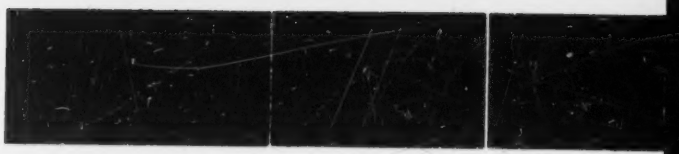

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